

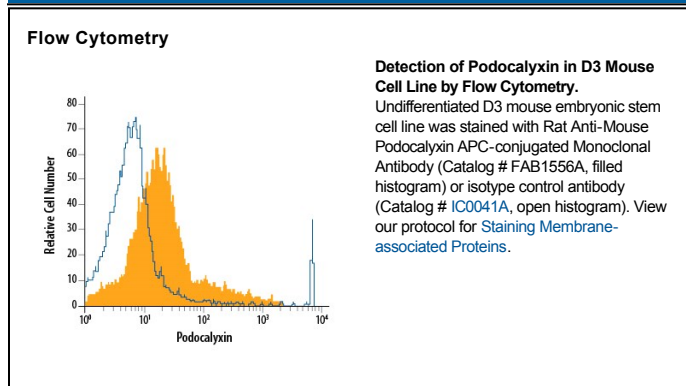
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Podocalyxin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 192703
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Podocalyxin Ser21-Arg402 Accession # Q9R0M4
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## BACKGROUND

Podocalyxin, also known as Podocalyxin-like protein-1 (PCLP1 or PODXL), is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein. It belongs to the CD34/Podocalyxin family of sialomucins that share structural similarity and sequence homology. Podocalyxin is a major sialoprotein in the podocytes of the kidney glomerulus and is also expressed by both endothelium and multipotent hematopoietic progenitors. It has been identified as a novel cell surface marker for hemangioblasts, the common precursors of hematopoietic and endothelial cells (1, 2).

### References:

1. Li, J. *et al.* (2001) *DNA Seq.* **12**(5):407.
2. Hara, T. *et al.* (1999) *Immunity* **11**(5):567.